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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds: Report for 1989-90 and proposed programmes and budget for 1991

Part V. South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East

and

Overall Allocations

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1989-90 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1991

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Note: The boundaries shown on the maps contained in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

5.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

5.0.1 During the period covered by this report, UNHCR followed closely the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in finding solutions to regional conflicts in the area, as these would be directly pertinent to the repatriation prospects for Afghan and Sahrawi refugees. In the meantime, UNHCR continued its assistance to large groups of refugees, in particular, in the Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, and continued to act as Coordinator for Humanitarian assistance in Cyprus.

5.0.2 The signature, in April 1988, of the Geneva Accords, and the completion in February 1989 of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, contributed significantly to creating conditions under which the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan were expected to return voluntarily to their homes. However, the continuing situation of armed conflict in Afghanistan made it impossible for a significant, organized, repatriation to take place. There were indications that sizeable spontaneous return movements were taking place in 1990 to rural areas in the south and south-western parts of Afghanistan, with the possibility that up to 150,000 persons would have returned by the end of the year. Spontaneous returns to some northern provinces and the vicinity of Kabul were also reported. In order to be in a position to better assess and respond to the needs of returning refugees, UNHCR participated, together with the Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA) and other United Nations agencies, in the establishment of Salaam Mobile Units in several priority areas of Afghanistan. Co-ordinated United Nations efforts were also reflected in a joint mission undertaken in March 1990 in Pakistan and Afghanistan by the Co-ordinator, the Executive Director of WFP and the High Commissioner.

5.0.3 Within the framework of the concerted United Nations effort for humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, and in line with the role assigned to UNHCR under the Geneva Accords with respect to repatriation and the separate agreements signed between it and the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Office spearheaded multilateral assistance activities for the repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees. At the time of preparing this report, final consultations were being held with UNOCA, WFP, the Office of the Secretary-General and the Government of Pakistan on a set of incentives for a three-month trial voluntary repatriation starting in mid-July. These assistance measures are described in detail in the relevant country chapters of this document.

5.0.4 According to government figures, the refugee population in the Islamic Republic of Iran remained at some 2.3 million Afghans and 500,000 Iraqis. UNHCR's programme was tailored on the one hand, to strengthen the government's own considerable efforts and contributions by supporting the national infrastructure and, on the other hand, to assist refugees directly. With about 2.0 million Afghans residing in urban and semi-urban centres throughout the country, UNHCR concentrated on those residing in spontaneously established rural settlements, particularly in the two eastern provinces. In the western provinces, the Iraqi Kurdish refugee population remained largely unchanged at approximately 95,000 persons. In June 1990, 2,000 to 3,000 Iraqis were reported to have repatriated.

5.0.5 The World Food Programme (WFP) assistance in 1990 was calculated on the basis of 95,000 Iraqis and 270,000 Afgnans. The special programme established by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the rehabilitation of rangelands severely affected by the presence of Afghan refugees could not start for lack of resources. While the parameters of the 1991 programme have not yet been finalized, it is expected that the priorities will again be in the sectors of health, water, sanitation, logistics, education and income-generation. The situation with regard to the repatriation of Afghan refugees will be an important element in establishing the content of this programme.

5.0.6 In Pakistan, as a result of prospects for the repatriation of Afghan refugees, UNHCR continued to review Annual Programme activities to ensure effectiveness in meeting objectives. Certain flexibility for programme planning will be necessary in 1990 and 1991 and adjustments will have to be made throughout this period as and when organized or significant returns occur and in accordance with the situation and needs of the refugees. The second phase of the "Income Generating Project for Refugee Areas in Pakistan", executed by the World Bank on behalf of UNHCR, will come to a close in the latter part of 1990. Its third phase will continue to provide employment for refugees and the local population in development schemes aimed at repairing or creating basic infrastructural assets in refugee-affected areas with an emphasis on areas where experience gained by the refugees will be useful in reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan. Planning was also underway for UNDP to take the lead in a post-refugee rehabilitation programme in the refugee affected areas in Pakistan, projected to commence in 1993.

5,0.7. Although the number of non-Afghan refugees resettled from Pakistan increased over previous years, a large influx of new asylum-seekers, who started arriving towards the end of 1988, continued throughout the first half of 1989 resulting in a net increase of the non-Afghan refugee group. There were several incidents of violence against UNHCR personnel and premises in Pakistan resulting from increased frustration on the part of refugees due to the time-consuming process of finding durable solutions for them.

5.0.8. In the North Africa and the Middle-East region, traditional as well as innovative programmes were undertaken. In Algeria, UNHCR assistance for the Sahrawi refugees was maintained in 1989 and continued in 1990, through provision of food requirements, medical care, water and sanitation equipment and self-sufficiency projects. During the reporting period, the United Nations Secretary-General continued his efforts to find a solution to the Western Sahara question and, in June 1990, submitted to the Security Council a report on "The Situation Concerning Western Sahara" in which was also outlined UNHCR's expected role in an eventual repatriation programme.

5.0.9 In Egypt, 1989 saw a decision by the Egyptian authorities to establish and implement asylum procedures. The authorities also granted to refugees the right to work. This greatly facilitated UNHCR's tasks in the country, where the influx of Somali asylum-seekers increased during 1989. In Mauritania, a UNHCR multi-sectoral programme started in September 1989 for the benefit of 22,000 refugees located in the area bordering the Senegal river. The main objective of the programme is to attain economic and social insertion of this refugee population by the end of 1990.

5.0.10 In Yemen, the unity process started in 1989 was achieved with the official declaration of the unified state of the Republic of Yemen in May. One of the results of this development for UNHCR was that the 77,000 displaced South Yemenis ceased to be concern to the Office. Nevertheless, the influx of Somali asylum-seekers and the presence of the Ethiopian refugees in El-Khaukha camp meant that UNHCR would still have an important protection and assistance role. In Iraq, resettlement activities for Iranian refugees continued to be carried out in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, UNHCR activities continued to be geared towards assistance to needy and vulnerable cases and education facilities. In Lebanon, while the implementation of UNHCR programmes was affected by the security situation for a long period in 1989, it was hoped that projects funded from Special Programmes in favour of the Islamic Tripoli Hospital and the Amlieh College in suburban Beirut would start in 1990.

5.0.11 Renewed efforts in the Gulf States and in Saudi Arabia in the field of public information and promotion of refugee law led to better understanding of UNHCR's humanitarian goals and contributed towards solving the problems of asylum-seekers transiting through the region. Substantive in-kind contributions of mainly kerosene were also received from Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in favour of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

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5.1 ALGERIA

Country overview

Statistical information

5.1.1 The refugee population consisted of two groups, namely the Sahrawis, who have been residing in the Tindouf area since 1975, and urban refugees. The first group was estimated by the Algerian authorities at about 165,000 persons. However, the assistance programme covered a vulnerable population estimated at 80,000 persons, most of whom were women, children and elderly people grouped together in four centres in accordance with criteria established when they first arrived. All the children were attending school.

5.1.2 A group of about 5,000 urban refugees consisted mostly of persons originating from the Middle East (mainly Palestinians). There were also some refugees from sub-Saharan Africa and a small number of Europeans who arrived in Algeria in the 1940s. The South American refugees who enjoyed asylum in Algeria during the 1970s were still being repatriated or resettled.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

5.1.3 Assistance in food, health, domestic needs and education continued to be provided to the Sahrawi refugees. Some self-sufficiency projects initiated in 1985, including the growing of fresh vegetables and the development of poultry farming also continued. Workshops set up for the production of a number of basic necessities, such as tents, footwear and clothing, were improved. In addition, temporary assistance was provided out of the Education Account to refugee students of African origin in order to supplement scholarships granted to them by the Algerian authorities.

Durable solutions

5.1.4 UNHCR's long-term aim for the Sahrawi refugees remained voluntary repatriation. In August 1988, a Peace Plan drawn up by the Secretary-General of the United Nations was submitted to the parties concerned. The Plan provides, inter alia, for a census of the Sahrawi and for their repatriation with a view to a referendum on the future of the Western Sahara. UNHCR followed closely the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General and continued to provide assistance in the areas of food, health, domestic needs and education.

Arrangements for implementation

5.1.5 The Algerian Red Crescent was responsible for receiving all assistance from the international community for the benefit of the Sahrawis. It was also responsible for all convoys to Tindouf (delivering aid supplied by the Algerian Government and contributions from voluntary agencies). To implement its programme, UNHCR also co-operated with various agencies in the United Nations system, particularly the World Food Programmme (WFP). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also co-operated in specific activities. The Sahrawi refugees were involved in distribution of aid at all levels. Assistance to urban refugees and refugee school children inside the camps was provided directly by the UNHCR Branch Office.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

5.1.6 The appropriations under this heading for 1989 made it possible to improve living conditions for vulnerable groups of Sahrawis through the provision of extra food, household articles, medicaments and health and hygiene equipment. UNHCR also helped to improve water supplies and develop community activities. Particular attention was paid to education with the improvement of classrooms and the training of nursery-school teachers being undertaken. Sahrawi women participated on an equal footing with men in all activities in the camps particularly those connected with education, handicrafts and agriculture. Special attention was also being paid to nursery-school education.

5.1.7 The assistance programme for 1990 and 1991 does not differ significantly from previous years, but priority will be given to initiatives designed to improve health conditions in the camps and to encourage self-sufficiency. The latter will entail, above all, the provision of more agricultural land and efforts to increase crop yields, drilling of new wells and technical training to young beneficiaries. Arrangements for training include a school for kindergarten teachers, which will be ready in 1990. The Algerian Government and about 10 non-governmental agencies are expected to contribute to the financing and implementation of certain parts of this programme. The following table indicates the breakdown of the different components of the care and maintenance programme in 1990, as well as the proposals for 1991, which may, if necessary, be revised:

		1990 ($)	1991 ($)
(a)	Food	337,563	328,274
(b)	Transport, logistics	458,640	400,000
(c)	Domestic needs/household support	1,000,142	694,731
(d)	Water supply	55,000	5,000
(e)	Sanitation	11,182	27,110
(f)	Health	450,000	290,000
(g)	Community services	480,500	49,009
(h)	Education	478,000	250,076
(i)	Crop production	50,000	50,000
(j)	Generation of income	62,000	1,275,800
(k)	Project personnel	51,600	51,500
	TOTAL	3,434,600	3,421,500

5.1.8 In 1990, the appropriation for care and maintenace also covers assistance to urban refugees while a durable solution is sought. This is a temporary appropriation intended to cover food, shelther and health. A similar appropriation is requested for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

5.1.9 The increase in 1989 obligations is due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates include the overdue replacement of a vehicle, which is more than offset by marked economies on general operating expenses.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.1.10 In the academic year 1989/90 some 38 students were provided scholarships. Provision is made for the same number of beneficiaries in 1990 and 1991.

Other Trust Funds

5.1.11 In 1989, contributions in kind (in the form of foodstuffs such as meat, rice, oil and pulses) were received through UNHCR for the Sahrawi refugees. Various donors also made substantial contributions in cash and kind including direct bilateral donations of vehicles, agricultural implements and workshop equipment. Similar contributions are needed for both 1990 and 1991 in order to supplement the assistance of 10,593 tonnes of basic provisions provided by WFP and estimated at $ 2.9 million.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ALGERIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
2,756.6 a/	3,735.5	3,434.6		Assistance to 80,000 Sahrawis refugees in Tindouf. Supplementary assistance to 5000 refugees in urban areas	3,421.5
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
10.6 b/					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
26.5					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
325.5	178.0	263.3		See Annexes I and II	245.5
3,119.2	3,913.5	3,697.9	Sub-total (1)		3,667.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
34.7	44.0	38.0	38 university scholarships		38.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
357.1		1,460.8	Food		
8.5			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
400.3	44.0	1,498.8	Sub-total (2)		38.0
3,519.5	3,957.5	5,196.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		3,705.0

a/Of which US$ 494 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

5.2 CYPRUS

Country overview

5.2.1 At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, UNHCR continued its role as Co-ordinator of the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance to Displaced and Needy Persons in Cyprus, a programme which has provided aid to persons uprooted and displaced within the island since the events of 1974. Contributions to this programme were channelled through UNHCR's Special Programmes. The Cyprus Red Cross Society acted as UNHCR's principal implementing partner. Close collaboration was maintained with the UNDP, the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and the Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General.

5.2.2 To improve the general living conditions of the displaced persons and the affected population, assistance under this programme during 1989 continued while bi-communal activities described below, which are designed to benefit all Cypriots, were also initiated. Health, education, vocational training and agriculture were the main traditional sectors within which assistance was provided in 1989.

5.2.3 Despite some operational difficulties, substantial progress was made in promoting projects with a bi-communal character. In this regard, a bi-communal training seminar on the rehabilitation of the handicapped was conducted and other areas where bi-communal initiatives were undertaken included sewerage, urban housing, rehabilitation, emergency medical care, environment, forestry and past control. Some 40 per cent of the 1990 allocation is devoted to these activities. In 1991, the bi-communal activities are expected to absorm 50 per cent of the allocation.

5.2.4 The situation in the area continued to produce persons who sought asylum in Cyprus or were in transit to other destinations. Approximately 1,000 persons contacted the UNHCR Office in Cyprus in this connection during 1989. Assistance was provided under the General Programme. While the government of Cyprus continued to provide free medical care and education for children, UNHCR covered the cost of accommodation and subsistence of the very needy cases, who were awaiting resettlement. Whenever possible, assistance from non-governmental organizations was sought, particularly on behalf of women and children. The increasing number of long-stayers without possibilities for resettlement continued to be a source of concern to the government and UNHCR. For 1991, the same allocation as in 1990 is proposed to cover the needs of a similar number of beneficiaries.

Programme Support and Administration

5.2.5 Administrative support expenditure in Cyprus is entirely covered under Special Programmes. Estimates for 1990 and 1991 reflect lower common staff costs and economies on operating expenses.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CYPRUS

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
52.4	75.0	54.7		Supplementary assistance to some 50 asylum-seekers	54.7
			RESETTLEMENT		
2.0 a/					
54.4	75.0	54.7	Sub-total (1)		54.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN CYPRUS		
10,005.0		9,595.0	Multipurpose assistance		
296.7	347.0	343.2	Programme support and administration		315.7
4.9			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
10,306.6	347.0	9,938.2	Sub-total (2)		315.7
10,361.0	422.0	9,992.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		370.4

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

5.3 ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Country overview

Statistical information

5.3.1 The number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR in Egypt totalled 1,740 as of 31 December 1989. Some 648 were Ethiopians, mostly Eritreans, 600 Somali-Issaks, and the rest were from various African and Middle Eastern countries, including a group of about 200 elderly stateless persons the majority of whom were Armenians. The caseload may be divided into three main categories:

- refugees holding UNHCR scholarships, the majority of whom have first asylum in the Sudan, and to which they are expected to return upon completion of their studies. They are mostly single males aged between 15 and 23 years and living in Cairo and Alexandria.

- Armenian, Russian and Ottoman refugees who arrived in Egypt following the end of the First World War. Their numbers are slowly decreasing and the majority are over 75 years old, most of them widows.

- Refugees who were recently recognized and granted asylum in Egypt, composed mainly of Ethiopians and Somalis. Many of them are young, single women and men, with a few families represented in the caseload.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first of quarter 1990

5.3.2 In 1989, the Egyptian authorities decided to implement the policy of asylum, and to develop the administrative procedures necessary to support the new policy. During the year, the Ministry of Education issued a decree through which refugees registered with UNHCR were exempted from the increase of school fees normally applied to foreigners. In February 1990, the Egyptian authorities formally extended to refugees the right to work. UNHCR assistance programmes in Egypt continued to provide essential needs to elderly refugees through payment of monthly allowances and medical assistance. Medical care in Egypt has also been available to certain refugees transferred from other countries in the region. Education assistance continued to focus on technical and vocational training which was an essential component of UNHCR activities in Egypt. The policy of providing education facilities to refugee students was however limited due to the enforced reduction in UNHCR resources. Temporary assistance was granted to needy new arrivals and destitute cases, as well as cases awaiting resettlement.

Durable solutions

5.3.3 Assistance will concentrate on helping the refugees to become self-reliant. In this connection, UNHCR has introduced a pilot income-generating project in co-operation with local NGOs.

Arrangements for implementation

5.3.4 The Branch Office was responsible for the implementation of the assistance programme, in co-operation with government departments, United Nations agencies and NGOs. The programme for elderly refugees was implemented by Caritas (Egypt). Effort was made by UNHCR to involve more NGOs in sharing responsibilities in providing assistance to refugees in the country.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

5.3.5 During the 1989 and 1990 academic year, scholarships were provided to refugee students from other countries of first asylum as well as to students selected among the newly-recognized refugees in Egypt. Some 70 refugee students were assisted at the secondary academic level and at the higher secondary and technical/vocational training level.

5.3.6 In 1990 and 1991 there will be no new intake from the countries of first asylum in the region for sponsorship. It is therefore anticipated that only 60 refugee students will continue at these two levels of study, thus decreasing the appropriation required for this purpose. In 1991/92, scholarship rates will be maintained at the same level for 55 refugee students.

5.3.7 Supplementary assistance and medical care are also provided to new asylum-seekers as well as needy refugee students in Egypt either at the secondary or at the university levels. The allocation for 1990 has been slightly decreased in view of a reduction in the number of refugee students under the education programme.

Local settlement

5.3.8 Assistance is provided to elderly refugees in Egypt, mainly Armenians and Russians whose number is decreasing. In 1989, some 282 elderly refugees and stateless persons were provided subsistence allowances and medical assistance. In 1990, 230 refugees are being assisted through CARITAS (Egypt). The appropriations for 1990 and 1991 have been reduced to take account of the diminishing caseload.

5.3.9 Income-generating activities have been initiated for 20 refugees given asylum in Egypt. These activities will be pursued in 1991 with a reduced allocation, as some of them are expected to attain self sufficiency.

Resettlement

5.3.10 In 1989, a new resettlement policy was established which focuses on only those cases that cannot integrate locally, thus reducing considerably the resettlement caseload. Some 154 refugees were assisted with resettlement and 77 refugees will still have to be resettled in 1990, while it is expected that the number in 1991 will be lower. The appropriation for resettlement has been reduced accordingly.

Programme Support and Administration

5.3.11 The reduced 1989 obligations as opposed to the revised 1989 estimates is primarily due to lower-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates reflect the discontinuation in March 1990 of one General Service post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

5.3.12 The 1991 projections include provisions for rental increases for the office premises as well as additional staff and related costs in relation to two Professional posts transferred from Bahrain, one from Lebanon and one from Yemen.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.3.13 Scholarships in favour of 135 refugee students at post-secondary and university levels were provided in 1989. It is expected that only 120 refugees will be registered for the academic year 1990/91 and 106 for 1991/92. However, the appropriation will be maintained at the same level to cope with an expected increase in fees for students at the post-secondary vocational levels.

Assistance to Armenian refugees and stateless persons

5.3.14 Quarterly allowances were provided in 1989 to 50 stateless persons of Armenian descent through trust funds made available by a non-governmental organization. This assistance has been decreased for 1990 by the concerned organization.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN EGYPT

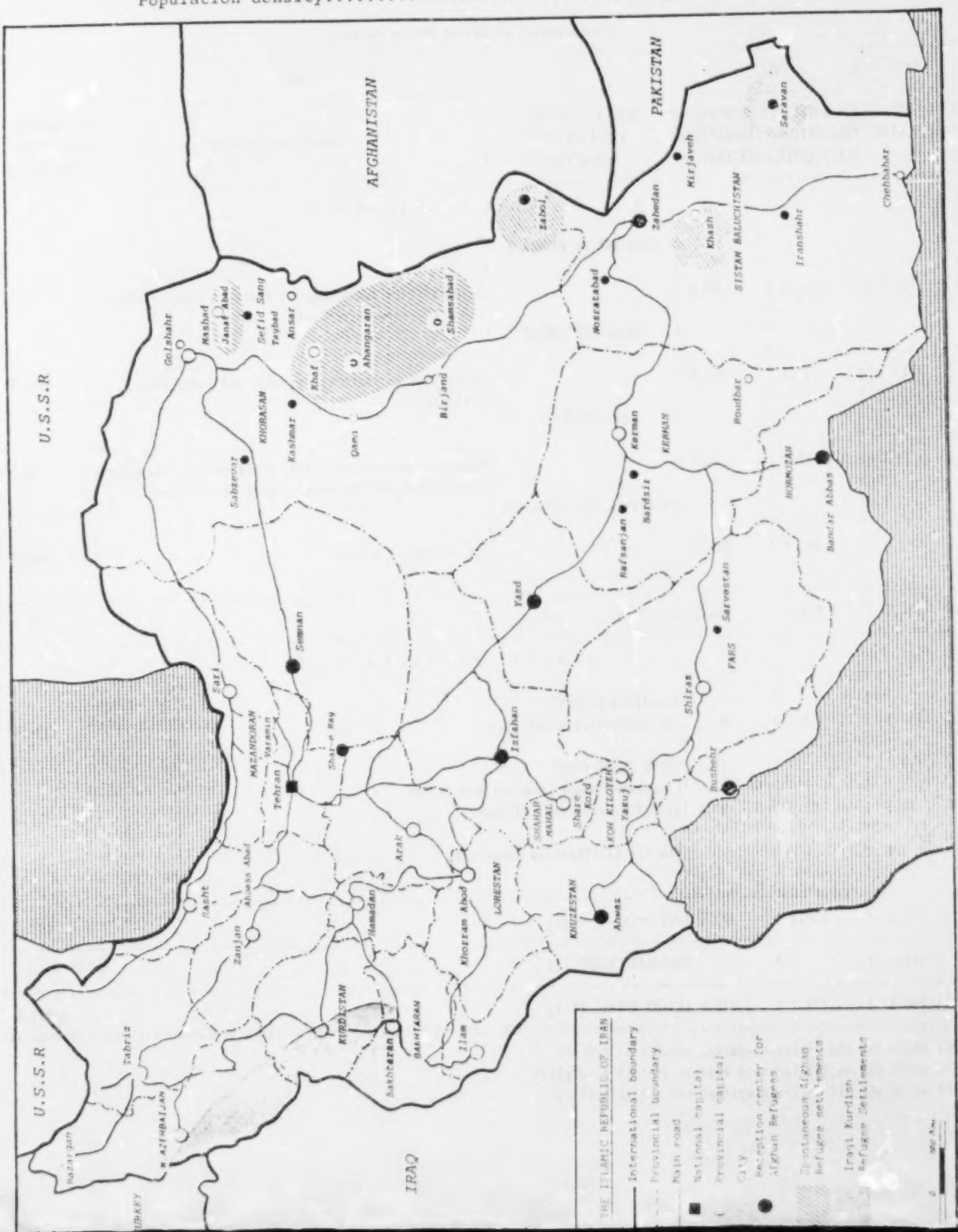
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
115.7 a/	269.0	88.0		Supplementary assistance to newly arrived refugees and needy refugee students	85.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
297.3 b/	717.0	248.9		Assistance to stateless persons and vocational training	345.8
			RESETTLEMENT		
72.7 c/	124.0	43.1		Temporary assistance: food, accomodation, transport to refugees pending resettlement or in transit	30.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
166.1	308.0	285.0		See Annexes I and II	415.0
651.8	1,418.0	665.0	Sub-total (1)		875.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
250.6	317.7	361.5	106 university scholarships		374.0
18.1		10.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
36.3	39.0	33.5	Junior Professional Officer		33.5
5.0			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
310.0	356.7	405.0	Sub-total (2)		407.5
107.4	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,069.2	1,774.7	1,070.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,283.3

a/Of which US$ 268 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 10,262 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 347 incurred against overall allocation

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Area.....1,645,000 sq. km
Estimated population.....51,080,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 31.0 per sq.km



5.4 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Country overview

Statistical information

5.4.1 According to figures provided by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the total refugee population in Iran as of early 1989 consisted of approximately 2.35 million Afghans and about 500,000 other persons, mainly of Iraqi origin. Of the latter refugees, UNHCR was assisting some 90,000 Kurds who were located in the western provinces.

5.4.2 Only three per cent of the Afghan refugees were located in camps, where they were provided with food, shelter and medical care by the authorities. The vast majority lived in urban centres all over the country, where, generally speaking, they were integrated into the local community and the labour force, and benefited from education and medical facilities on equal terms with Iranian citizens. Some 500,000 refugees were estimated to be residing in the border provinces of Khorasan and Sistan-Baluchistan, in villages or spontaneous settlements, where they received subsidized food rations. The presence of such large numbers of refugees has put strains on the existing infrastructure and facilities in the country, particularly in areas with a high concentration of refugees. From the outset, Iran made important contributions in food supplies, health services, water resources, logistics and other sectors to alleviate the burden on the local population and the refugees alike.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

5.4.3 Whereas the UNHCR programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran started modestly in 1983 with international procurement of relief supplies, subsequent years have witnessed a steady increase in the appropriation, with a corresponding increase in the rate of disbursement. The Government and UNHCR jointly reviewed in 1989 the direction of the programme of assistance with a view to accommodating more repatriation-oriented activities. Though the assistance under the annual programme was somewhat reduced in 1989 due to financial constraints, sufficient funds were made available to provide most essential services to refugees in the areas of health, sanitation, logistics, income-generating projects and education. In order to facilitate Iran's efforts to implement UNHCR assistance within an agreed time-frame, the UNHCR office in Tehran increased its efforts in reinforcing monitoring and reporting on UNHCR-sponsored projects.

5.4.4 The purpose of the assistance in 1989 was essentially to maintain an acceptable level of health and sanitary conditions among the Afghan refugees. To a lesser extent, UNHCR provided assistance to refugee women for income-generating activities and to refugee children for education. Provision was also made for logistic support to the Council for Afghan Refugees. Except for completion of a two-year programme for the construction of four access roads, water supply schemes and two health centres, no further construction activities were undertaken in 1989.

5.4.5 As the emergency situation of Iraqi Kurds prevailing in late 1988 improved, concerted efforts were made to consolidate UNHCR's assistance to the

over 90,000 refugees in the three western provinces concerned. The assistance in 1989 covered construction needs in the health, sanitation and shelter sectors. Further, UNHCR also provided essential drugs and medicines to complement government supplies.

Durable solutions

5.4.6 As indicated in Chapter 5.0 of this document, the search for durable solutions for Afghan refugees involved active promotion of voluntary repatriation through various measures. Under the 1990 programme, durable solutions for Afghans will be promoted through vocational training and income-generating activities benefiting some 2,000 refugees, mostly women. The skills they are acquiring can be applied in their country of origin or in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where the majority of refugees have achieved a reasonable degree of local integration.

5.4.7 The future of the Iraqi Kurdish caseload remained uncertain. Between 2,000 and 3,000 reportedly returned to Iraq but new arrivals were also reported. The majority resided in settlements and villages where job opportunities were few. The 1990 programme has the same components for vocational training and income-generation as the programme for Afghans.

Arrangements for implementation

5.4.8 The UNHCR assistance programme was implemented by the government. The Council for Afghan Refugees (CAR) was responsible for the overall co-ordination and implementation of relief assistance projects, for both Afghan and Iraqi refugees. Technical projects were implemented by the appropriate ministries and specialized institutions under an agreement with CAR and UNHCR. The World Food Programme (WFP) continued to provide emergency food assistance to Afghan and Iraqi Kurdish refugees in spontaneous settlements and transit centres. In 1990, the estimated value of its donations is some $ 16.3 million. The same level will be required in 1991.

5.4.9 Co-operation with other specialized agencies of the United Nations constituted an essential aspect of refugee assistance programmes. In this respect, the joint efforts of UNHCR and the International Fund for Agricultural Development led to the signing of an agreement to rehabilitate rangelands affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees, but implementation could not commence due to lack of resources. With the consolidation of UNHCR-sponsored health activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR was able to benefit from the services WHO personnel provided on a regular basis through the WHO office in Tehran.

General Programmes

Local integration

5.4.10 Sectoral requirements for the revised 1990 and proposed 1991 appropriations for assistance to Afghan and Iraqi Kurdish refugees are summarized below. The amounts proposed for 1990 are provisional, subject to the review of the Iranian authorities and UNHCR on the concrete proposals under the various sectors.

	1990 ($)	1991 ($)
Sector		
Transport	1,400,000	1,500,000
Water	1,000,000	1,000,000
Health	2,900,000	3,500,000
Shelter	400,000	400,000
Education	500,000	500,000
Income-Generation	600,000	600,000
Legal Assistance	101,100	65,000
Assistance to Iraqi Kurdish Refugees	3,370,000	4,000,00
Operational Support	308,000	350,000
Project Personnel	1,439,900	1,448,900
TOTAL	12,019,000	13,363,900

Care and maintenance

5.4.11 This allocation covers temporary assistance to destitute individuals and special medical treatment required by refugees for whom no treatment is available from the national health service. The same level of appropriation as for 1990 is requested for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

5.4.12 The reduction in 1989 obligations over the revised 1989 estimates is mainly due to lower-than-projected common staff costs and economies in operating expenses. The downward trend in the 1990 revised estimates as opposed to the initial projections is due to the discontinuation effective 1 April 1990 of one Professional post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) and one General Service staff under Programme Support and Administration (PSA), as well as the general shift towards repatriation, thus scaling down general operating expenses under General Programmes.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

5.4.13 The UNHCR/IFAD joint project for Rangeland Rehabilitation and Income-Generation in South Khorasan, for which a total of $ 22 million is required, could not start for reasons mentioned already. Some $ 6 million will be needed for the first year of this project.

Programme Support and Administration

5.4.14 With the inception of the Afghan Repatriation Unit in the Islamic Republic of Iran from mid 1989, obligations were increased to cover additional needs related to staffing, general operating expenses, and the procurement of furniture, equipment and vehicles. The 1990 estimates reflect economies on general operating expenses and the discontinuation of one Professional post.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
185.6	150.0	150.0		Supplementary assistance to destitute refugees including medical aid and related costs	150.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
14,934.2	17,846.0	12,019.0		Multi-sectoral assistance to Afghan and Kurdish refugees	13,363.9
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
603.7	1,111.0	866.1		See Annexes I and II	731.4
15,723.5	19,107.0	13,035.1	Sub-total (1)		14,245.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
85.8			Food		
	7,500.0	6,000.0	South Khorasan refugee aid & development project		6,000.0
			Programme support and administration		
102.4	80.0	76.0	Junior Professional Officer		76.0
1,106.6		1,288.7 a	AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME		b/
1,294.8	7,580.0	7,364.7	Sub-total (2)		6,076.0
17,018.3	19,107.0	20,399.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		20,321.3

a/Overall budget estimates for 1990 of $ 13,800,000 represents the current allocation of resources within the UN Plan of Action for Afghanistan for UNHCR programme activities

b/Not yet known

5.5 LEBANON

Country overview

Statistical information

5.5.1 During 1989, the refugee population remained relatively stable and, as at the end of the year, there were an estimated 4,380 refugees and stateless persons from countries in the Middle East (Afghanistan, Iraq and Turkey) and Africa. Since the further deterioration of the security situation in May 1989, no direct access to the refugees was possible and an evaluation of their situation could not be carried out.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter 1990

5.5.2 The situation of refugees and stateless persons was seriously affected by the deteriorated security situation in the country, especially during the period between April and September 1989 when there was virtually uninterrupted shelling. Refugees who had previously required no material assistance for having attained self-sufficiency became increasingly in need of assistance. The devastating effects of the situation were, moreover, aggravated by the high rate of inflation and wide-spread unemployment. Assistance provided during 1989 and continued in 1990 included education (at primary, secondary and university levels), counselling, income-generating activities, medical assistance and, to a lesser extent, assistance towards resettlement.

5.5.3 Because of the security situation, most of the activities towards enhancing self-sufficiency were reduced, affecting, particularly, refugee women. Due to the relatively high number of destitute cases and the enforced reduction of UNHCR services, the counselling activities were increased to ensure that assistance was given to only the needy and urgent cases.

Durable solutions

5.5.4 Activities continued to put emphasis on the promotion of durable solutions through naturalisation and local integration of the stateless population, taking into account, of course, the need for flexibility. Assistance, especially projects towards self-reliance projects, was targeted towards women who took part in all stages of the projects, including project formulation. The other priority objectives were protection and resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation

5.5.5 The programme for local settlement, care and maintenance, and resettlement activities was implemented by the Middle East Council of Churches.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

5.5.6 Activities in care and maintenance included health and counselling activities. These activities were vital, in particular, during the period of

the worst fighting in assisting the urgent cases, although they were reduced as the refugee population had to flee from the area. The visits of community services staff were nevertheless guaranteed for the elderly cases. The budget for 1990 is slightly reduced compared to 1989, and maintained at the same level for 1991.

Local settlement

5.5.7 The activities carried out at the Reception Centre of Sad El Bouchrieh were geared towards improvement of the living and health conditions of vulnerable groups and elderly refugees. Social activities, training on nutrition methods and family planning addressed to refugee mothers were interrupted by fighting, but had been brought back to relatively normal levels.

5.5.8 Some 250 refugee children benefited from education activities at the primary and secondary level. This sector was, however, seriously affected by the closure of the schools for a long period. The decrease in the revised budget appropriation for 1990 reflects a reduction in project personnel costs.

Programme Support and Administration

5.5.9 Higher obligations in 1989 are mainly due to unforeseen travel within the region due to the need for Professional staff to operate from neighbouring countries in view of the deterioration of the security situation in Lebanon. The decrease in the 1990 revised estimates results from the discontinuation of one Professional post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and the transfer to Cairo of the remaining Professional post. The initial 1991 projection provides for the continuation of five General Service posts and two posts for guards and cleaners as well as related operating expenses.

Special Programmes

Trust Funds

5.5.10 Three projects in favour of refugees and displaced persons were planned in 1989. One, involving contributions for rehabilitation activities and equipment in favour of handicapped persons living permanently in "Hopital de la Croix" started in October 1989 and terminated in February 1990. A second project concerning the repair of a damaged warehouse in Hamlieh College and a third project, funded by AGFUND to improve an annex building at the Islamic Hospital in Tripoli could not start because of security considerations.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LEBANON

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
18.0	19.0	15.2		Counselling and supplementary aid to destitute refugees	15.2
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
32.5 a/	30.0	51.5		Support to vulnerable and elderly refugees at Sad El Bouchrieh centre	61.6
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
533.3	237.0	187.9		See Annexes I and II	48.2
583.8	286.0	254.6	Sub-total (1)		125.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
0.9			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
40.0			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
40.9	0.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
174.4	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
799.1	286.0	254.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		125.0

a/Of which US$ 3,525 incurred against overall allocation

5.6 MAURITANIA

Country overview

Statistical information

5.6.1 According to an estimate made by the Government of Mauritania, approximately 240,000 persons entered Mauritania from Senegal in May 1989. Most of them were repatriated Mauritanians but, according to the results of a government survey, about 60,000 were Senegalese and therefore considered as refugees. The government allowed the refugees and displaced persons to integrate in the existing economic and social structures, and sought international assistance for emergency assistance during the early stages, and to support measures for self-sufficiency and reinforcement of the existing structures in the affected rural areas. In this context, the government requested UNHCR to assist the population registered in sites located in four regions bordering the Senegal river, who could not integrate into the local population as family or tribal links had vanished during years spent in Senegal, where many were born. The assisted population was estimated in August 1989 to number approximately 22,000 persons.

5.6.2 A survey carried out by the government with UNHCR assistance in December 1989 and January 1990 showed a total of 4,789 families registered, representing 25,753 persons, of whom 20,500 were born in Senegal or had stayed in that country for more than ten years. Identity cards have been issued to each family head indicating personal data and the assistance received. It was expected that the refugee population will have attained self-sufficiency by the end of 1990; monitoring in the field tended to confirm this hypothesis although some fragility still persisted as regards nutrition during the planting period, from April to September.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

5.6.3 During the early stages, a total $ 344,000 was spent on assistance at the various sites. The aim was to meet immediate needs in food, health, water supply, and basic household supplies and to initiate, or encourage, income-generating activities based on existing skills in the area of vegetable gardening and crafts traditionally practiced by women.

5.6.4 A nutrition survey carried out by the Ministry of Health with UNHCR assistance in January 1990 showed that the target population maintained itself in living conditions comparable to the surrounding local population. However, the nutrition results also showed that 39 per cent of children up to five years old, at various sites, were undernourished. This required closer supervision in the distribution of the World Food Programme (WFP) food rations, and action for UNHCR supplementary feeding programmes.

Durable solutions

5.6.5 The objective of the programme is to assist the refugees in reaching self-sufficiency by the end of 1990. In 1990, WFP plans to supply 2,034 MT of basic food items estimated at $ 1.0 million while UNHCR will complement the ration with sugar and salt for a six-month period. A limited supplementary feeding for children up to five years of age will be carried out through

existing health facilities. Transport and logistic support will be financed to improve food deliveries during the period before refugees are expected to attain self-sufficiency in food. A total of 10 sites will be identified (about 9,500 persons) for the implementation of sectors facilitating self-sufficiency, i.e reinforcement of health, water supply, education facilities, supply of building material for permanent shelters and encouragement of income-generating activities involving men and women refugees alike.

Arrangements for implementation

5.6.6 The Directorate for Reinsertion under the Ministry of Plan and Employment was established by the government to be responsible for activities undertaken to assist displaced persons and refugees. The Director has the authority to co-ordinate all activities carried out by United Nations agencies, NGOs and government departments. Through an agreement concluded with UNHCR, the Director for Reinsertion signed agreements with the relevant ministries (Health, Water supply and Education) and private companies to implement or provide services to refugees. UNHCR maintained close co-ordination with international and United Nations agencies in Mauritania that finance development projects.

General Programmes

Local settlement

5.6.7 A multi-sectoral emergency programme was established from October 1989 for a period of five months through an allocation from the Emergency Fund, and subsequently extended under the 1990 General Programme through an allocation for local settlement until the end of the year. Assistance under this programme permitted the supply of supplementary food in addition to food items distributed by the European Community (EC) and WFP. Household items, for example butane stoves, were provided to the refugees. In the field of health, a nutrition survey was conducted and medicines distributed by UNHCR. Surveys were made to assess availability of drinking water and activities were undertaken to improve existing wells. Small income-generating projects have been established, including vegetable gardening. The income-generating sector will be strengthened in order to ensure that refugees attain self-sufficiency by the end of 1990 when UNHCR plans to phase out its assistance.

Programme Support and Administration

5.6.8 Administrative support for the UNHCR operation in Mauritania was provided from the Emergency Fund up to March 1990 and under the General Programme Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) subsequently. No initial projections are foreseen for 1991.

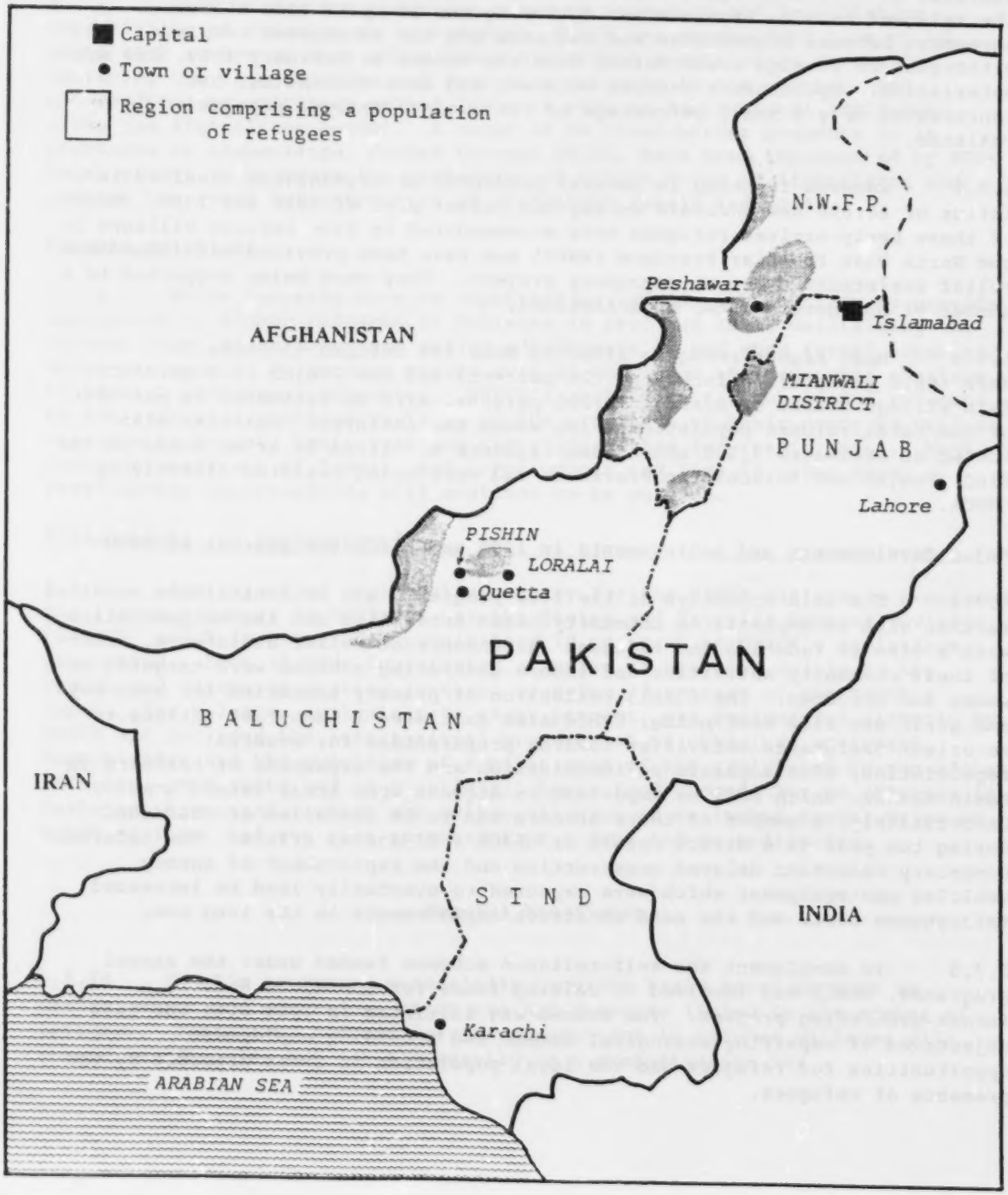
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MAURITANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
		1,045.4			
			EMERGENCY FUND		
476.5					
476.5	0.0	1,045.4	Sub-total (1)		0.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
0.0	0.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
476.5	0.0	1,045.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		0.0

PAKISTAN

Area.....809,943 sq. km
Estimated population.....102,240,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 126.2 per sq.km
Rainy season.....July-September



5.7 PAKISTAN

Country overview

Statistical information

5.7.1 According to government figures, the estimated population of Afghan refugees in Pakistan at the end of 1989 totalled 3,272,000, representing an increase of 17,000 refugees over the 1988 figure. The expected mass return of the refugees back to Afghanistan, following the 14 April 1988 Bilateral Agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the subsequent complete withdrawal of foreign armed forces from the former in February 1989, did not materialise. Spontaneous returns occured, and were continuing, but represented only a small percentage of the overall refugee population in Pakistan.

5.7.2 Renewed fighting in several provinces of Afghanistan resulted in an influx of 80,000 new arrivals during the latter part of 1988 and 1989. Most of these newly-arrived refugees were accommodated in five refugee villages in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and have been provided with immediate relief assistance under an emergency project. They were being supported by a number of non-governmental organisations.

5.7.3 Most Afghan refugees lived in some 345 refugee villages in NWFP (68.5 percent), Baluchistan (26 percent) and the Punjab (5.5 percent). Each village housed on average 10,000 persons, with an estimated 75 per cent of the total refugee population being women and children. Pakistan also hosted an estimated 3,500 non-Afghan refugees who lived in urban areas in the Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan Provinces and were being assisted directly by UNHCR.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and first the quarter of 1990

5.7.4 The main objective of the 1989 programme was to consolidate services further with an emphasis on community-based activities and income-generation with a view to reducing the refugees' dependence on relief assistance. Most of these community activities and income-generating schemes were targeted at women and children. The further extension of primary education for both boys and girls was also continuing. UNHCR also initiated a number of actions to re-orient assistance activities towards preparedness for eventual repatriation, with emphasis on immunization and the expansion of training in basic skills, which will be important to Afghans upon their return home. Unfortunately, a number of these schemes had to be curtailed or abandoned during the year as a direct result of UNHCR's financial crisis. The enforced budgetary reduction delayed construction and the replacement of agency vehicles and equipment which were expected to eventually lead to increased maintenance costs and the need to effect replacements in the long run.

5.7.5 To complement the self-reliance schemes funded under the annual programme, UNHCR was involved in raising funds for the World Bank income-generating project. The scheme was initiated in 1984 with the twin objectives of repairing ecological damage and providing employment opportunities for refugees and the local population in areas affected by the presence of refugees.

5.7.6 The results of the nutrition survey undertaken jointly by the government, UNHCR and the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) indicated that the nutrition status of refugees was relatively good compared with that of the local Pakistani population. Although Afghan refugees did not have access to agricultural land and were not able to pursue traditional occupations, many have found short-term employment in and around refugee villages as well as in urban centres nearby. The government continued to adhere to its commitment to provide asylum to Afghans pending repatriation and allowed freedom of movement to all within Pakistan.

5.7.7 Under a special operation aimed at promoting and facilitating repatriation of refugees to Afghanistan, UNHCR has established nine field posts with a view to more effectively monitoring repatriation movements, improving the communication and logistics networks in the country, and pre-positioning emergency relief items as well as agricultural implements along the Afghanistan border. A total of 82 cross-border projects in 16 provinces of Afghanistan, funded through UNHCR, have been implemented by NGOs in an effort to increase the production of staple crops in Afghanistan and restore the rural infrastructure of irrigation canals and roads.

Durable solutions

5.7.8 While focusing more on repatriation, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan in 1990 and 1991, maintaining the current level of services and making adjustments as and when formal organised movements occur. Vulnerable groups such as women and children will continue to receive particular attention. UNHCR's assistance for non-Afghan refugees in Pakistan will continue to focus on the provision of basic needs as well as measures to promote their training and prepare them for resettlement. Most of these refugees are of Iranian and Iraqi origin and live in urban areas. Resettlement opportunities will continue to be pursued.

Arrangements for implementation

5.7.9 The principal implementing agency for the UNHCR assistance programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan was the States and Frontier Regions Division (SAFRON) which implemented approximately 70 per cent of UNHCR's assistance activities. Some 20 NGOs implemented a number of projects mainly in the health and income-generating sectors, covering 22 percent of the UNHCR's input. The balance, equivalent to eight percent, was implemented directly by UNHCR and included the international procurement of vehicles, equipment, insecticides and the provision of a major part of the assistance to non-Afghan refugees. WFP continued to provide all basic food commodities to refugees in Pakistan, essentially wheat and edible oil with an estimated annual value of $ 120 million, and was also responsible for food aid co-ordination.

General Programmes

5.7.10 UNHCR's programme essentially provides basic services such as health, water and education, which are not directly linked to the number of refugees. Therefore, reduced refugee populations in refugee villages will result in economies but not necessarily in a proportionate way.

Care and maintenance

5.7.11 As a result of better prospects for the repatriation of Afghan refugees, UNHCR continued to carefully review annual programme activities to ensure effectiveness in meeting objectives. Certain flexibility for programme planning will be necessary in 1990 and 1991 and adjustments will have to be made throughout these periods as and when formal returns occur and in accordance with the situation and needs of refugees.

5.7.12 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1990 and the 1991 initial project is as follows:

Sector	1990 ($)	1991 ($)
Food	94,000	94,000
Transport/Logistics	1,087,000	1,077,000
Domestic Needs/Household Support	4,958,000	4,326,000
Water	2,362,000	2,464,000
Sanitation	829,000	892,000
Health/Nutrition	4,895,000	5,669,000
Shelter, Other Insfrastructure	284,000	1,419,000
Community Services	628,000	733,000
Education	4,381,000	6,450,000
Crop Production	0	87,900
Livestock	317,000	400,000
Forestry	0	137,000
Income-Generation	3,855,500	1,048,000
Legal Assistance/Protection	69,000	71,000
Agency Operation Support	5,369,000	5,882,000
Project Personnel	1,471,200	1,334,500
Total:	30,599,700	32,084,400

Resettlement

5.7.13 Although the number of resettled non-Afghan refugees increased over previous years, a large influx of new-asylum seekers who started arriving towards the end of 1988 continued throughout the first half of 1989. Several long-stayers were successfully resettled in 1989. However, the year witnessed several incidents of violence against UNHCR personnel and premises in Pakistan as a result of increased frustration on the part of individuals due to the time-consuming process of finding durable solutions for them. Several refugees had to be treated on an emergency basis or hospitalised after displaying violent or extreme emotional behaviour.

Programme Support and Administration

5.7.14 The reduction in 1989 obligations was due to lower-than-projected common staff costs as well as savings on general operating expenses. The 1990 revised estimates take into consideration the discontinuation throughout Pakistan of the posts of four Professionals, two General Service and 19 Guards and Cleaners under Programme Support and Administration and one Professional, one National Officer and nine General Service posts under Project Personnel Expenditure, as well as the closure of the Lahore sub-office.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.7.15 Under the 1990/91 allocation, scholarship assistance was provided to 120 refugees. Requirements for the academic year 1991/92 are calculated on the basis of the same number of beneficiaries.

Other Trust Funds

5.7.16 No donations of kerosene fuel were forthcoming in 1989 and although it was expected that contributions of some 40 million litres of kerosene would be made during 1990, considerable efforts still have to be made to reach the target of 80 million litres required. Food donations valued at $ 5.0 million were received in 1989, and included mainly wheat, tea and edible fat. Since 1983, a voluntary agency has provided the services of social workers and related administrative costs in Peshawar and Quetta to improve assistance to vulnerable groups, mainly women and children.

UNHCR/World Bank Project

5.7.17 This income-generating project provides employment for the refugee and local populations alike in development schemes aimed at repairing and creating basic infrastructural assets in refugee-affected areas. The project commenced in 1984 and included 40 labour-intensive schemes in the sectors of afforestation, watershed management, irrigation and road-building. At the conclusion of the first phase, over 5.5 million man-days of employment had been generated, 80 per cent being for Afghan refugees. The second phase of the project commenced, in September 1987, with expanded activities and a target of 91 sub-projects in NWFP, Baluchistan and the Punjab. The total requirements of the project under this phase amounted to $ 40 million over a three-year period. It was expected that some 10 million man-days of employment would have been generated by 31 December 1990 for a larger number of refugees and local residents than before, with refugee participation still expected to be around 80 per cent. Discussions were under way between concerned parties to extend the project into a third phase covering the period 1991-1992.

Repatriation to Afghanistan

5.7.18 A number of activities were undertaken in Pakistan in 1989 and will

be continued in 1990 and 1991 to further pave the way for the voluntary return of refugees to Afghanistan. A comprehensive description of the Special Operation already referred to above is provided in Chapter 5.9.

Programme Support and Administration

5.7.19 The 1990 estimates provide for staff costs and general operating expenses for the Afghan Repatriation Operation in addition to the World Bank project. During the course of 1990, four Professional, two International Secretaries and six General Service posts are scheduled to be discontinued under the Afghan Repatriation Project.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PAKISTAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
35,569.8	38,060.0	30,599.7		Multi-sectoral care and maintenance and self-sufficiency assistance for Afghan refugees and supplementary aid to non-Afghan refugees	32,084.4
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
11.7 a/					
			RESETTLEMENT		
132.8 b/	151.0	153.3		Resettlement services for refugees mostly non-Afghans	35.5
			PROGR.MNR SUPPORT & ADM.		
1,816.9	2,138.0	1,652.5		See Annexes I and II	1,791.5
			EMERGENCY FUND		
725.0					
38,256.2	40,349.0	32,405.5	Sub-total (1)		33,911.4

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PAKISTAN (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
54.2	88.6	86.6	120 university scholarships		81.2
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
4,978.0	5,000.0	5,600.0	Food		
225.3		314.8	Operational support to income-generating activities		
3,080.8			Care and maintenance		
630.6	529.5	700.0	Community services		700.0
	5,000.0	8,400.0	Domestic needs		6,300.0
			Programme support and administration		
352.6	313.0	308.0	Junior Professional Officer		308.0
7,636.3		7,793.9 c	AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME		d/
			WORLD BANK PROJECT		
	11,112.0	11,212.0	Income-generating activities		12,500.0
2.6			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
16,960.4	22,043.1	34,415.3	Sub-total (2)		19,889.2
0.6	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
55,217.2	62,392.1	66,820.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		53,800.6

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 534 incurred against overall allocation
c/Overall budget estimates for 1990 of $ 13,800,000 represents the current allocation of resources within the UN Plan of Action for Afghanistan for UNHCR programme activities
d/Not yet known

5.8 OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

5.8.1 The number of refugees in Morocco, according to government sources, remained at 800 persons, most of them of African, Arab and European origin. Among this number, 303 refugees were registered with UNHCR and 48 received assistance. The assisted caseload was composed mainly of elderly refugees residing in Morocco since many years and refugee students coming from countries in Africa and the Middle East. All the assisted refugees lived in urban areas.

5.8.2 In Tunisia, the refugee population comprised of elderly persons of European origin, some cases from Africa and the Middle East and refugee students with other countries of first asylum. 50 refugees were registered with UNHCR and received assistance. In both Morocco and Tunisia, refugees were provided with subsistence allowances and medical care. The 1990 allocation for Tunisia has been increased to cover several pending cases proposed for local settlement.

5.8.3 Care and maintenance was also provided to destitute refugees in both Morocco and Tunisia in the form of subsistence allowances and medical care. The 1990 allocation for Tunisia has been substantially reduced to encourage recognized refugees to integrate locally.

5.8.4 Scholarships for post-secondary studies were financed from the Education Account. In 1989, 27 refugee students were sponsored in Morocco and five in Tunisia. Similar grants will be made available in 1990 to an equal number of beneficiaries.

Programme Support and Administration

5.8.5 For Morocco, the reduction in 1989 obligations was primarily due to savings on common staff costs. The 1990 revised estimates reflect an increase in the General Service salary scales. For Tunisia, lower 1989 obligations were due to equipment requirements being lower than originally foreseen. No significant changes are foreseen for 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)			
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE			
20.7	18.0	18.0	Morocco	)Supplementary aid allowance and medical		18.0
76.3 a/	25.0	5.4	Tunisia	)treatments for destitute refugees		5.4
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION			
0.8 b/			Tunisia			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT			
18.7 c/	25.0	20.0	Morocco	)Allowance for vulnerable and elderly refugees		18.0
31.4 d/	30.0	44.0	Tunisia	)		44.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.			
69.9	72.0	97.2	Morocco			
77.1	55.0	42.7	Tunisia			
294.9	225.0	227.3	Sub-total (1)			85.4
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)			
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT			
30.1	20.5	28.8	Morocco	27 university scholarships		28.8
31.9	32.5	34.0	Tunisia	15 university scholarships		34.0
62.0	53.0	62.8	Sub-total (2)			62.8
0.2	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)			-
357.1	278.0	290.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)			148.2

a/Of which US$ 41,299 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 1,292 incurred against overall allocation
d/Of which US$ 3,316 incurred against overall allocation

5.9 OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

Regional overview

5.9.1 This section covers UNHCR's activities in Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Afghanistan

5.9.2 Following the resettlement of some 130 refugees from Afghanistan during 1989, the remaining caseload comprised approximately 30 persons for whom supplementary assistance was being provided as well as measures to promote their training and prepare them for resettlement. The allocation for this caseload was adjusted during 1989 and it is proposed to maintain the new reduced level for 1990.

Statistical information

5.9.3 In close co-operation with the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan, UNHCR undertook a number of measures throughout 1989 to establish with all concerned the principles for the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees and initiated concrete actions and projects to prepare the ground for their return.

5.9.4 Spontaneous returns through the end of 1989 were estimated at 100,000 persons. Individuals and families returned to various provinces. There were indications that at least 150,000 Afghans would return to the country of origin in a spontaneous manner.

Major development and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

5.9.5 During 1989, UNHCR developed a stategy for voluntary repatriation designed to meet the following two objectives:

(i) To ensure that repatriation was truly voluntary and develop systems to monitor and document repatriation movements; and

(ii) To put in place a set of incentives designed to redress the balance of humanitarian and economic services between areas of asylum and areas of origin of the Afghan refugees.

5.9.6 The experience in 1989 showed that certain groups had often actively discouraged or even prevented spontaneous return movements. UNHCR was seeking the commitment and intervention of the governments of the countries of asylum as well as the co-operation of the Afghan refugee leaders to remove any such obstacles. Intensified field monitoring by UNHCR staff also enabled the Office to document cases of forceful detention and bring such cases to the attention of concerned authorities. Surveys of the needs and resources of refugee women were conducted in 1989 and continued in 1990, particularly in Baluchistan Provinces.

Arrangements for implementation

5.9.7 UNHCR presence in Afghanistan in places outside Kabul was being facilitated through long-term field missions covering most of the period between May 1990 and the on-set of winter. Such missions were carried out jointly and in close association with the World Food Programme and other United Nations agencies. As of mid-June 1990, such a presence had been established in Herat City, Zindajan, Province of Herat and in Kandahar. The possibility of despatching additional long-term missions to the Provinces of Kunduz, Nimruz and Paktia was under active consideration while a presence in Paktika was also being established.

5.9.8 UNHCR also promoted "repatriation-centered" targeting of inputs to districts and provinces to which repatriation was more likely and in activities with the greatest immediate impact on community welfare and generation of economic activity. To this end, UNHCR was:

(i) continuing to fund a limited number of short-term rehabilitation projects through NGOs, or Afghan civilian entities;

(ii) addressing the need for shelter material (particularly roofing material) for returnees, the absence of which was considered an impediment to repatriation in some areas;

(iii) co-operating with other United Nations organizations to achieve the maximum impact in areas of high-potential returnees.

5.9.9 During 1989, $ 24.8 million were obligated towards activities described briefly in this section. Between 1988 and 1989, some 85 projects had been funded and implemented in Afghanistan, with some $ 7.5 million obligated towards assessed needs in the agriculture and infrastructure sectors. In 1990, UNHCR intends to provide refugee families in Pakistan and Iran a repatriation package upon surrender of their ration cards. This would achieve the dual objective of providing each individual family with the means to organize their own transport to their places of origin and to meet part of their individual rehabilitation requirements while ensuring that departing refugees were effectively de-registered. As part of this exercise, forgery-proof stickers were affixed to each existing ration card in Pakistan in May and June 1990.

Programme Component 1: Protection

Information dissemination and training

5.9.10 Information and training related to protection aspects of voluntary repatriation were identified as a priority in 1989. Seminars and courses for the benefit of UNHCR staff, government counterparts and interested United Nations and NGO personnel were organized in Pakistan in 1989. Additional seminars will be organized during 1990 in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Plans to hold similar seminars in Iran, which could not be implemented last year, will be re-activated in 1990.

Protection monitoring

5.9.11 The nine additional field locations established in Pakistan at the end of 1988 were fully operational during the year and proved of considerable help in monitoring protection problems and spontaneous refugee movements. With the increased activities in West Afghanistan in 1990, facilities in support of UNHCR's activities originating from Iran will be required on a more sustained basis.

Programme Component 2: Preparation

5.9.12 To respond rapidly and adequately to a large-scale repatriation, the prepositioning in Iran and Pakistan of $ 19.2 million worth of various relief goods, commodities and operational equipment meant to cover the initial response for up to one million beneficiaries was effected as planned. Only a limited part of these prepositioned items were transferred to Afghanistan and used in the framework of assistance activities. It was envisaged, however, that with the establishment of a more permanent UNHCR presence in various parts of the country and the increased returns as from Spring 1990, greater use would be made of the equipment.

Communications and logistics

5.9.13 UNHCR and WFP, in co-operation with UNOCA, established UNILOG as a joint logistics unit for operations in Afghanistan implemented from Pakistan. Equipment and technical services were also being made available to other United Nations organizations and missions operating in Afghanistan.

Training of refugees

5.9.14 From the beginning of 1989, UNHCR has effected an increase in the number of Afghan refugees benefiting from vocational training in Pakistan from 3,000 to some 6,400 and, at the same time, endeavored to gear training activities to focus on needs within Afghanistan. Three pilot vocational training projects for Afghan refugees in Iran, not finalized in 1989, have been financed in 1990.

Immunization and health

5.9.15 Immunization programmes in Pakistan were significantly expanded in 1989 and were expected to have attained a coverage of at least 80 percent during 1990.

Programme Component 3: Assistance to returnees

5.9.16 In 1989, some 45 percent of obligated resources were devoted to small-scale projects designed to create conditions conducive to repatriation. A majority of the refugees were expected to return spontaneously and assistance to support and ensure a permanent character to these population movements will have to be provided on a community rather than an individual basis. To this end, UNHCR obligated $ 5,974,330 in 1989 towards 62 small-scale projects in 108 different locations in the 16 provinces.

5.9.17 These projects, implemented in co-operation with over 20 different NGOs, were geared towards maintenance or repair of 400 kms of access or secondary roads; cleaning some 300 kms of irrigation canals; rehabilitation of 70,000 ha. of agricultural land; and provision of 2,500 mt of seeds. For 1990, other United Nations agencies were expected to increase their participation in these activities substantially, allowing UNHCR's resources to be concentrated on fewer projects in high priority districts.

Direct support to returnees

5.9.18 In 1989, direct support to returnees was limited to individual assistance provided to 12,000 returnees in transit through Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif and to a limited relief package benefiting another group of some 10,000 refugee nomads who had returned to their traditional pasturing near Kabul for the first time in several years. The budget for direct support to returnees in 1990 reflects the provision of a "Repatriation Grant" of $ 150 per family, to be utilized mainly to cover transport costs for repatriating families. The activities outlined above, together with essential programme support costs, are expected to require funding of up to $ 40.6 million during 1990 in accordance with the budget summary that follows:

	$
PROTECTION	
- Dissemination	30,000
- Monitoring	1,900,000
- Data Collection	200,000
PREPARATION	
- Prepositioning	2,000,000
- Telecommunications/Logistics	1,000,000
- Training	2,100,000
- Immunization and Health	1,100,000
ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES	
- Creation of conditions conducive to repatriation	6,000,000
- Direct Support to returnees	23,000,000
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	3,294,000
TOTAL	40,624,000

5.9.19 $ 13.8 million have been included in the overall budget estimates for 1990 representing the current allocation of resources for UNHCR programmed activities within the United Nations Plan of Action for Afghanistan. These figures are subject to revision in light of the evolution of the situation in the course of the year and the likelihood of a substantial repatriation of refugees in the near future.

5.9.20 Given the continued uncertainties regarding the timing and scope of massive returns, UNHCR is not in a position to provide indications regarding 1991 requirements.

Other Countries

Statistical information

5.9.21 At the beginning of 1989, the number of refugees in the other countries mentioned at the beginning of this chapter was estimated at 300,000 persons including a large influx of Somali asylum-seekers who started arriving in 1988 and have spread out in the area. The remaining refugee population originates mainly from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and various Middle Eastern countries.

5.9.22 In 1990, following the unification of the two Yemen Republics, the estimated 77,000 displaced persons from the South ceased to be of concern to UNHCR. The assisted refugees are mostly located in urban areas, except 1,100 Ethiopian refugees in El-Khaukha camp in the Republic of Yemen, and 270 Iranian refugees, mostly composed of young single men, at Shomeli camp in Iraq and the Seti Zeinab camp in Syria. Other camps in Iraq were under the responsibilty of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Major developments and achievement in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

5.9.23 UNHCR activities in the region continued to focus mainly on international protection and included determination of refugee status, prevention of refoulement, detention and other arbitrary actions against refugees and asylum-seekers, and the promotion of resettlement. As in previous years, vulnerable groups were provided with material assistance.

5.9.24 In the Republic of Yemen, negotiations with the authorities on the pending issuance of refugee cards in favour of the Ethiopian refugees at El-Khaukha camp were still being pursued alongside the promotion of self-sufficiency through local integration activities. In 1990, some delays and difficulties in project implementation were encountered due to problems faced by the implementing agency in maintaining a permanent presence in the camp. Nevertheless, assistance in the sectors of health, sanitation and education in favour of 323 refugee children was still provided. Some 200 Ethiopian and 16 Ugandan refugee children continued to benefit from education assistance in Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

5.9.25 In Iraq, following the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq an Office of Chargé de Mission was formally established in 1989 in order to assist the authorities in handling refugee issues. According to Iraqi estimates, there were more than 60,000 Iranian civilians living in camps or in camp-like conditions who fled their country before or during the war. This population was protected under the Fourth 1949 Geneva Convention. Over 1,000 cases have submitted resettlement requests to ICRC, UNHCR or to the Iraqi authorities.

5.9.26 During 1989 and the first quarter of 1990, UNHCR's activities in Iraq were limited to Iranian refugees in the Shomeli Camp (450 persons as at 31 May 1990) and to other urban cases, most of them from countries in Africa. In Iraq, all material assistance to displaced civilians and to refugees was provided by the government, including monthly cash grants, medical assistance and basic infrastructure and services. UNHCR material assistance was limited to resettlement, departure support and some medical assistance. Close co-operation was maintained with ICRC in view of its overall mandate in Iraq.

Durable solutions

5.9.27 As in the past, the aim of UNHCR programmes in the region was to continue on-going activities and facilitate local integration wherever feasible, particularly in the Gulf region where some employment opportunities are offered. In Iraq, in conjunction with the on-going United Nations Secretary-General's and bilateral negotiations to reach a peace agreement between Iran and Iraq, representations were being made with the authorities to find appropriate durable solutions for the Iranian caseload.

Arrangements for implementation

5.9.28 The assistance programme in the area was implemented mainly by UNDP. The education project in the Syrian Arab Republic was administered by the Syrian Red Crescent Society. OXFAM continued to implement the El-Khaukha project in Yemen.

General Programmes

Local settlement

5.9.29 The allocation covering assistance mainly in Bahrain and Yemen takes into account the increasing number of Somali asylum-seekers in Yemen. Therefore, an increase is necessary to cover basic refugee needs, pending a durable solution. This sector covers assistance in various activities such as community services, health/nutrition programmes addressed to women refugees of whom 250 are located in El-Khaukha camp in Yemen, education facilities and the salaries of nurses and support staff in charge of UNHCR activities in various countries of the area.

Resettlement

5.9.30 The revised 1990 resettlement appropriation for Iraq has been slightly decreased. This follows the upward adjustment of administrative support staff salaries to facilitate the smooth continuation of the resettlement activities at Shomeli camp, while a decrease in project personnel costs could be achieved.

Care and maintenance

5.9.31 The proposed appropriation for this sector will continue to cover the costs of the administrative support staff in the UNDP offices in Abu Dhabi and Damascus. The assistance is provided to cover the basic needs in the areas of health and subsistence allowances for refugees in transit in Bahrain, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Programme Support and Administration

5.9.32 In Afghanistan, the 1990 estimates reflect the application of uniformity of treatment concerning assignment status of United Nations staff. In so far as UNHCR is concerned, effective 1 February 1990, five Professional

staff members formerly on mission status from UNHCR Headquarters were assigned to Kabul. Other contributing factors were the creation in 1990 of one International Secretary post, the reclassification of one General Service post and the scheduled discontinuation of one Professional post by October 1990. In Bahrain, the decrease in 1989 obligations over 1989 revised estimates is due to lower-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates reflect the planned closure of the Regional Office in Bahrain by 30 September 1990 and the redeployment or discontinuation of posts in that office. In Iraq, lower obligations in 1989 under Project Personel Expenditure were due to savings in general operating expenses. The 1990 revised estimates reflect a lower estimate of common staff costs whilst 1991 initial projections reflect economies in general operating expenses. In Yemen, during 1989, support costs were funded under Special Programmes. The decrease in the 1990 revised estimates results from the decision to streamline the UNHCR presence in Sana'a. As a result, PPE posts for one Professional, three General Service posts and one guard will be discontinued, while the remaining Professional posts will be redeployed to the newly established Regional Office in Cairo.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.9.33 The decrease in the allocation foreseen for the 1990/1991 academic year at the university level in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and is in conformity with the reduced number of refugee students expected. 83 students are estimated for the coming year.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)			
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE			
85.0	100.0	65.0	Afghanistan			65.0
6.6 a/	4.0	4.7	Bahrain			4.7
15.0	17.0	19.7	United Arab Emirates	Subsistence allowances and other temporary		20.0
5.5	6.5	13.0	Yemen	assistance		10.0
24.5 b/	25.0	20.0	Other countries			21.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT			
113.2	527.0	327.7	Bahrain			71.6
7.5	575.5	295.5	Yemen	Community services, health, nutrition, education		62.2
223.4 c/	30.0	18.4	Other countries	and support costs through UNDP		20.0
			RESETTLEMENT			
8.0	8.0	6.4	Bahrain			5.0
491.3	464.0	448.0	Iraq	Medical expenses, documentation and subsistence		411.9
3.7 d/	5.0	4.0	Yemen	allowance pending resettlement		
27.8 e/	3.0	1.3	Other countries			2.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT ADM.			
17.6	217.0	147.8	Bahrain			
1,029.1	1,982.0	1,371.5	Sub-total (1)			693.4
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)			
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT			
80.9	81.6	50.0	83 university scholarships in Lebanon, Syria & Jordan			50.0
301.9			OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
			AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME			
14,283.0		4,717.4 f/	Afghanistan			g/
14,665.8	81.6	4,767.4	Sub-total (2)			50.0
15,694.9	2,063.6	6,138.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)			743.4

a/Of which US$ 2,622 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 2,000 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 4,408 incurred against overall allocation
d/Of which US$ 1,231 incurred against overall allocation
e/Of which US$ 26,002 incurred against overall allocation
f/Overall budget estimates for 1990 of $ 13,800,000 represents the current allocation of resources within the UN Plan of Action for Afghanistan for UNHCR programme activities
g/Not yet known

5.10 OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

Emergency assistance

5.10.1 In 1989, $ 255,586 were obligated to support emergency preparedness activities in selected Field Offices and at Headquarters. Emergency field kits and other equipment were procured and made available to selected Field Offices during the year. Due to the financial constraints, out of the five refugee emergency management training courses scheduled for 1989, only three took place. Staff from governments, non-governmental agencies, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies participated. It is hoped to orgarise five training courses in 1990. The same level of activities is foreseen for 1991.

Care and maintenance

5.10.2 In 1989, $ 667,750 were obligated to provide temporary care and maintenance assistance to individual refugees in various countries not having specific appropriations for such assistance. In addition, an amount of $ 605,000 was obligated to cover insurance and inspection costs for all items purchased by Supplies and Food Aid Service at Headquarters and $ 496,000 were obligated in support of UNHCR's international protection functions.

5.10.3 The revised allocation for 1990 covers the same types of activities as in 1989 and also includes estimates for a Legal Data Base on Refugees. It also takes into account project personnel costs at Headquarters, estimated at $ 6,632,100, which previously had been charged to field locations. (Details on this project are provided in the Document A/AC.96/753).

5.10.4 The initial estimates for 1991 show a substantial decrease due mainly to the discontinuation of project personnel posts for which the initial requirements are now reduced to $ 4,205,200. The temporary care and maintenance to individual refugees and the promotion of international protection of refugees are budgeted at the revised 1990 level while a slight increase is included in the requirements for the Refugee Legal Data Base.

Assistance towards voluntary repatriation

5.10.5 In 1989, $759,372 were obligated for voluntary repatriation in countries where no specific allocation was foreseen. Most of the expenditure concerned the transportation and related costs for the voluntary repatriation of Latin American refugees from various countries as well as of African and Indo-Chinese refugees. The revised allocation for 1990 has been increased to take into account a likely increase in the number of repatriation requests for Latin American refugees. The initial 1991 allocation at this stage is based on an expected decline in the rate of repatriation of Latin American refugees.

Assistance towards local integration

5.10.6 In 1989, $ 120,000 were obligated to provide treatment and rehabilitation to handicapped refugees while $ 50,000 were obligated for in-service training to social services staff of implementing agencies. $ 222,500 covered costs of developing training modules and financial support to non-UNHCR participants to UNHCR training courses; $ 149,200 was obligated for pre-feasibility studies, specialized consultancies and organization of workshops.

5.10.7 The 1990 revised allocation still covers these various activities, though at a reduced level due to the financial constraints, except for in-service training to social services staff of implementing agencies which has been cancelled. The initial allocation for 1991 is however substantially augmented as it is proposed to place greater emphasis on training of operational partners in the Field.

Promotion and implementation of resettlement

5.10.8 In 1989, $ 1,697,807 were obligated. Under this allocation assistance was provided to individuals and groups for whom no specific allocation had been made at the country level; it also included language traning activities and project personnel costs. In addition, the above amount covered the requirements for the resettlement of refugees in Honduras ($ 209,500) and in Malaysia ($ 20,000).

5.10.9 The revised 1990 allocation has been decreased due to a reduction in project personnel costs. The 1991 initial allocation takes into account the gradual phasing out of the language training courses in various European countries.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS (a)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
255.6	373.0	309.5	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	314.6
1,768.7	1,183.0	7,727.5	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	5,447.9
759.4	300.0	460.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	300.0
675.5	1,233.0	820.1	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,179.0
1,697.8	1,230.0	762.0	RESETTLEMENT	739.7
5,157.0 b/	4,319.0	10,079.1 c/	Sub-total	7,981.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATION	
1,386.5	719.0	780.9	Executive Direction and Management	749.9
501.2	719.0	989.2	Division of Refugee Law and Doctrine	1,081.4
6,416.5	7,472.0	8,074.5	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	7,716.9
1,004.8	984.0	840.6	Fund Raising Services	851.6
3,977.2	4,162.0	4,464.4	Material Support Services	4,053.7
13,280.8	9,767.0	6,860.5	General Support Services	6,681.2
26,567.0	23,823.0	22,010.1	Sub-total	21,054.7
19,797.7 d/	19,254.7	3,000.0	PROGRAMME RESERVE	12,313.5
51,521.7	47,396.7	35,089.2	Sub-total	41,349.4
10,000.0 d/	10,000.0	10,000.0 e/	EMERGENCY FUND	10,000.0
61,521.7	57,396.7	45,089.2	TOTAL (1)	51,349.4

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS (a) (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
6,101.9 f/	1,610.0	29,062.3 g/	Various global/regional projects	58,905.3 h/
6,101.9	1,610.0	29,062.3	Sub-total	58,905.3
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATION	
16.3			Executive Direction and Management	
92.3			Division of Refugee Law and Doctrine	
88.8	94.0	61.8	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	59.6
399.0	327.0	1.7	Fund Raising Services	1.7
365.7	131.0	207.0	Material Support Services	152.5
1,187.7	379.0	171.3	General Support Services	141.6
2,149.8	931.0	441.8	Sub-total	355.4
8,251.7	2,541.0	29,504.1	TOTAL (2)	59,260.7
8,232.0	18,332.0	16,667.8	REGULAR BUDGET (3)i	17,296.3
78,005.4	78,269.7	91,261.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	127,906.4

a/Including all programme support and administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) for programmes other than regular field operations

b/Of which $ 1,836,186 have been obligated for specific countries and, therefore, are shown in the relevant country/area tables

c/Of which $ 20,000 have been obligated for specific countries and, therefore, are shown in the relevant country/area tables

d/These amounts are given pro memoria only as obligations from the Programme Reserve and the Emergency Fund are shown in the relevant country/area tables

e/Of which $ 5,616,249 have been obligated for specific countries and, therefore, are shown in the relevant country/area tables

f/Not attributable to a specific country

g/Including $ 21.1 million undistributed extra-budgetary food requirements for 1990

h/Including $ 50.0 million undistributed extra-budgetary food requirements for 1991

i/All programmes/components other than field operations

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMIN.(PSA)				Objects of expenditure				
	REGULAR BUDGET	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB-TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRAC SERVICE	OPERAT-ING EXP	OTHER
SOUTH WEST ASIA,NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST									
Algeria	0	246	0	246	215	8	0	18	5
Cyprus	0	0	316	316	275	2	0	36	3
Egypt	0	415	33	448	410	11	1	25	1
Iran	0	731	76	807	682	64	0	56	5
Lebanon	0	48	0	48	23	0	0	20	5
Pakistan	0	1792	308	2100	1641	144	1	197	117
North Africa									
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oth.Countries in W/Asia									
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	162	0	162	137	0	15	7	3
TOTAL	0	3394	733	4127	3383	229	17	359	139

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

SOUTH WEST ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST		1990 INITIAL											1990 REVISED											1991 INITIAL										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
Afghanistan	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	0
Bahrain 1)	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	8	-
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	0
Egypt	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	-	5	9	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	-	5	9	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	5	9	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	5	9	0
Iraq	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	5	9	-	-	1	1	0	1	-	3	-	4	7	-	-	1	1	0	1	-	3	-	4	7	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	5	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	7	1
Lebanon	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	4	4	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	4	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

SOUTH WEST ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST		1990 INITIAL												1990 REVISED												1991 INITIAL											
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
Morocco	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	2	3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	2	3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pakistan	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		1	-	5	4	7	0	17	-	27	44	-	
	GP/EP	1	-	5	4	8	1	19	-	48	67	-		1	-	5	4	7	0	17	-	27	44	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	3	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	3	
	Total	1	0	5	4	8	1	19	0	48	67	5		1	0	5	4	7	0	17	0	27	44	6		1	0	5	4	7	0	17	0	27	44	3	
Tunisia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yemen, Arab Republic of	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SOUTH W. ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	RB/EP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	GP/EP	1	2	8	5	13	1	30	1	69	100	0		1	2	8	4	11	0	26	1	44	71	0		1	2	8	4	11	0	26	0	42	68	0	
	TF/TP	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	6		0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	8		0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	4	
	Total	1	2	8	6	13	2	32	1	75	108	6		1	2	8	5	11	1	28	1	50	79	8		1	2	8	5	11	1	28	0	48	76	4	

RB - Regular Budget; GP - General Programmes; TF - Trust Fund; EP - Established Post; TP - Temporary Post
NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Service Staff

ANNEX III

PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU / COUNTRY or AREA	PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE)			Objects of expenditure				
	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB-TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXP	OTHER
SOUTH WEST ASIA,NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST								
Algeria	52	0	52	42	0	0	9	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	283	0	283	247	5	0	22	9
Iran	1449	0	1449	1237	43	0	158	11
Lebanon	37	0	37	21	0	0	15	1
Pakistan	1370	0	1370	1010	45	0	283	32
North Africa								
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oth.Countries in W/Asia								
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	230	0	230	136	3	0	74	17
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3421	0	3421	2693	96	0	561	71

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

SOUTH WEST ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
Afghanistan	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	14	14	1	-	-	3	1	5	-	14	19	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	1	0	0	3	1	5	0	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Bahrain	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	8	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	7
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	7
Iran, Islamic Republic of	GP/TP	-	-	1	2	-	3	4	11	18	-	-	0	2	-	2	4	11	17	-	-	0	2	-	2	4	11	17
	SP/TP	-	-	1	0	3	4	-	6	10	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	5	8	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	2	2	3	7	4	17	28	0	0	1	2	2	5	4	16	25	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	11	17
Iraq	GP/TP	-	1	0	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	0	-	-	1	-	-	1
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lebanon	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	3	3	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	3	3
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

...2

SOUTH WEST ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
Morocco	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	GP/TP	-	1	1	5	7	14	9	59	82	-	0	2	5	3	10	9	49	68	-	0	2	4	3	9	9	49	67
	SP/TP	-	1	2	10	12	25	1	23	49	-	0	3	8	11	22	1	14	37	-	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	0	2	3	15	19	39	10	82	131	0	0	5	13	14	32	10	63	105	0	0	2	5	3	10	9	49	68
Tunisia	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen, Arab Republic of	GP/TP	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	1
	SP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL SW ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	GP/TP	0	3	2	9	7	21	13	88	122	0	1	3	8	3	15	15	69	99	0	1	3	7	3	14	15	69	98
	SP/TP	0	1	3	11	15	30	1	43	74	1	0	4	11	14	30	1	33	64	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	0	4	5	20	22	51	14	131	196	1	1	7	19	17	45	16	102	163	0	1	3	8	3	15	15	69	99

GP - General Programmes; SP - Special Programmes; TP - Temporary Post
L - Project Personnel; NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Service Staff